

# The Calling...

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- "You common people who have been miserable sinners, become soldiers of Christ! You nobles, do not quarrel with one another. Use your arms in a just war! Labor for everlasting reward."

--Pope Urban II

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# THE CRUSADES

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# What caused the Crusades?

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- ❑ The Seljuk Turks were an ethnic group from Central Asia
  - ❑ They invaded and captured much of the Byzantine empire
  - ❑ They captured the city of Constantinople a Christian city – eastern side of old Roman Empire
  - ❑ People of Constantinople asked for the Popes help
  - ❑ European pilgrims had taken trips to the Holy Land to see Christ's birth place
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# Causes of the Crusades

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- ☐ Pilgrims were attacked and murdered by the Turks
  - ☐ Europeans needed trade routes to Asia
  - ☐ Pope hoped to weaken the Byzantine Empire and share its wealth from the Silk Road
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# The Holy Wars History

1075-1295 AD

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- ❑ Pope Urban II urges nobles to join together in one great war against the unbelievers.
  - ❑ Seljuk (Muslims) Turks, a war-like people, were controlling Palestine (Holy Land) The group began to persecute Christian Pilgrims.
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# Rise of the Turks

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- ❑ In 1000's, the Seljuk Turks took control of the Holy Land
  - ❑ Sometimes attacked Christian Pilgrims and later closed the routes to Jerusalem
  - ❑ Also began to conquer parts of the Byzantine Empire. Pope Urban II called to help defend the Christian Empire.
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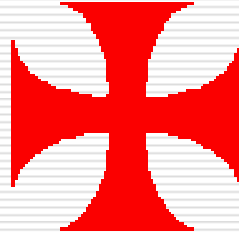
# The Crusader States

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# The Crusades

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- ❑ Over the next 200 years, the Church launched eight military expeditions, called the Crusades, to capture the Holy Land.
  - ❑ *Crux*=Latin word for “cross” 
  - ❑ People who carried the cross into battle against non-Christians were called crusaders
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# A Series of Crusades

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- ❑ Peter the Hermit and the people's Crusade, were the first Christians to fight the Muslims for the Holy Land
  - ❑ They went to Constantinople in 1096, they were advised to wait for help from Europe, but the followers rebelled. The Turks easily defeated them leaving only a small part of the army.
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# The First Crusade

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- ❑ 1096-1099
  - ❑ Led by French and Norman nobles
  - ❑ Three armies marched to Constantinople through Asia Minor to Palestine.
  - ❑ They slaughtered the Muslim inhabitants of Jerusalem → Christians Won.
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# The First Crusades:



# The Second Crusade

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- ❑ 1147-1149
- ❑ Began when **Turks threatened** kingdom of **Jerusalem**.
- ❑ **Louis VII of France** and the Holy Roman Emperor, **Conrad III** led armies to the Holy Land.
- ❑ Crusader armies **fought separately** instead of joining forces.
- ❑ When they did join Damascus, it was too late. → The **Crusade was a FAILURE**.

# Saladin

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- ❑ Strong Arab Muslim leader who rose to power
- ❑ By 1187, he had retaken Jerusalem.
- ❑ King Richard I of England tried to persuade him to return the Holy City to the Christians. (Saladin's response 120)
- ❑ Negotiated a treaty to reopen Jerusalem for Pilgrims



# Did the Crusades Help or Hurt Europe??

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# Results of the Crusades

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## □ Increased Trader

- Ships returned with rugs, jewelry, glass, and spices—created high demand
  - Revived trade=growth of towns and cities
  - Encouraged the use of money
    - Banking developed
    - Capital and investing took place
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# Results of the Crusades

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## □ New Ideas

- Brought **new ideas and technology** back to Europe
  - Medicine, mathematics, technology
  - **Increase the knowledge** of various techniques, such as ship building, map skills
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# More Results

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- ❑ Church took on more importance
    - Pope took on more political power
  - ❑ End of Feudalism
    - Many nobles died in battle
    - Women gained more power
  - ❑ Weapons and Warfare improved
    - Crossbow used
    - Catapult used
    - Use of gun powder (learned from Muslims)
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Bridgeman Art Library, London